



## THOMASSON AND WIFE REPORTED ON NEW HONEYMOON

Letters Received by Circuit Court Clerk at Clayton Say They Have Patched Up Differences.

### HS SUIT SET FOR HEARING TODAY

Police at Carthage, Mo., Declare Capitalist Was Dragged From Hotel by Woman and Chauffeur.

WOMEN—BAH! MY GOSH, JIM—THINK WHAT YOU'RE DOING! A WIFE IS NOTHING MORE THAN A COMBINATION HANCOUFF AND LEGAL HINDRANCE!

Police were searching for Hugh W. Thomasson, wealthy 73-year-old real estate dealer, who has been missing since Thursday morning. Three letters were received by the clerk of the Circuit Court at Clayton today, announcing that Thomasson and his young wife have patched up their matrimonial difficulties and are enjoying a pleasant honeymoon.

However, Stephen C. Rogefs, Thomasson's attorney, who had reported the disappearance of his client asserted "It's a plain case of kidnapping. Mr. Thomasson has been coerced into signing these letters." The communications, Rogefs said, all were in Mrs. Thomasson's handwriting. One of them bore two specimens of what appeared to be Thomasson's signature.

The letters, postmarked yesterday, were mailed in Kansas City, Mo., reported today that Thomasson, with a woman and a Negro chauffeur, registered at a hotel there Thursday night, declined to go to a room and was dragged out when he asked the hotel clerk for protection.

Annulment Motions Continued.

Several motions in Thomasson's suit for annulment, based on the assertion he was tricked into marriage, were scheduled for hearing before Circuit Judge McElhinney today, but were adjourned until next Tuesday. Rogefs declined to accept the letters as authoritative, telling the court: "I know what my client's wishes are: this woman kidnapped him three days before and it's apparent she has done so again."

Mrs. Thomasson has a countersuit for alimony on file. M. X. Morris, one of her attorneys, declined to say whether he would accept the written direction to dismiss it. Claude W. McElwee, another of Mrs. Thomasson's lawyers, made a motion to the court to dismiss all litigation, but this was overruled.

All the letters were sent special delivery and were registered. Direct to: "Clerk to the Circuit Court, Clayton, Mo." the first one:

"A Degree of Reconciliation."

"Dear Sir: This is a copy of my letter to Mr. S. C. Rogers, my attorney."

"This is to advise you that a degree of reconciliation has been effected between my wife, Mrs. Grace C. Thomasson and I."

"Wishing to avoid further unnecessary legal fees and like expenditures, we have reached the decision that our affairs can be better settled out of court. Thus you are directed to discontinue at once all legal proceedings pertaining to investigations, depositions and the annulment suit pending."

"Mrs. Thomasson will likewise dismiss her attorneys, Mr. Forstel and Mr. Morris."

"At present we are enjoying a pleasant honeymoon."

The signature in the regular position on the letter is shaky and almost unreadable, and a more bold rendering of "H. W. Thomasson" is on the envelope.

"In his concluding paragraph, Forstel writes: 'We are enjoying our second honeymoon,' and the one to Morris and Edward Forstel, are almost identical in phrasology as that bearing the Thomasson signature. The one to Forstel states in his concluding paragraph: 'We are enjoying our second honeymoon,' and the one to Morris concludes: 'Kindly refer to my husband will direct to you regarding fees for past legal services rendered.'

All three give as the return address 1235 Broadway, Clayton. The \$2500 home at that address was purchased by Thomasson for his bride last year.

Employees of the Crane Hotel at Carthage called police Thursday night at the request of a man who said he was Thomasson and whom they identify from newspaper pictures. However, the man and two sports had gone before the police arrived. They were reported to



Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

## IN NEW MYSTERY

MRS. THOMASSON.

—By a Post-Dispatch Photographer.

## SKOURASES QUIT THEIR JOBS WITH WARNER BROTHERS

Spyros, Operating Head of Movie Theater Chain, and George, Stage Show Booker, Resign.

### NO STATEMENT ON THE REASONS

How Change Affects Charles, Manager of Ambassador Here, Not Yet Made Known.

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Spyros Skouras, general manager of Warner Bros. Theaters, Inc., and his brother, George Skouras, assistant to the general manager, have resigned from that motion picture organization.

The Skourases, with a third brother, Charles, came into the Warner organization as salaried executives in 1928 when they sold their extensive St. Louis theater interests to the Warner company.

The resignations were submitted yesterday and were confirmed today by H. M. Warner.

Colleagues said the brothers probably would go into business for themselves again, using as a nucleus theaters which they still control in the vicinity of St. Louis. Neither brother was prepared today to announce plans.

The Skourases, with a single brother, were one of the outstanding independent groups of theaters in the country when it was taken over by Warner Brothers.

None of the Warner Brothers executives would comment on trade paper reports that the Skouras brothers resigned because of what they deemed interference with their operations.

H. M. Warner was quoted as saying: "We regret exceedingly Mr. Skouras' resignation. His relations with all in our organization have been of the most cordial nature. I am unaware of his plans for the future but he is assured of Warner Brothers' friendship at all times."

No Word From Two Brothers; Charles' Plans Not Known.

Efforts to reach the Skourases by telephone in New York were unsuccessful and nothing has been learned of the plans of the third brother, Charles Skouras, who has been manager for this territory, which includes the Ambassador, Missouri, Grand Central and some 20 neighborhood houses of the St. Louis Amusement Co.

The three brothers—who rose from bus boys at Hotel Jefferson to millionaire showmen—sold out in September, 1928, Spyros and George went to New York, Spyros to take charge of the entire Warner chain of more than 300 theaters, George to supervise the booking of stage shows.

Twenty-four hours after his arrest for the sale of medical and chiropractic diplomas, Dr. Harry B. Frost, a chiropractor, pleaded guilty before Judge Butler, in Court of Criminal Correction today, and was sentenced to a year in the Workhouse.

The maximum penalty for the illegal sale of a diploma is a year's imprisonment and a \$500 fine.

Judge Butler held out the hope of parole if Dr. Frost co-operated with Prosecuting Attorney Roseman in a further investigation, as he has promised to do.

Frost wept continuously during the hearing and had difficulty answering the court's questions.

Frost, who came to St. Louis from New York in December, was arrested yesterday in his apartment by Dr. John T. Stephens, president of the Missouri State Chiropractic Association, bought two diplomas with marked money, according to Roseman, he named a New York physician as the source of his supply of diplomas blanks.

Roseman said he did not plan to issue a warrant against Dr. Dr. Adcox, 70 years old, of 4416 Delmar boulevard, who was arrested early today for questioning.

The prosecutor said he was convinced that Dr. Adcox, who confessed in 1922 that he sold unearned medical diplomas and dealt in preliminary credits, had resisted overtures by Dr. Frost to enter into a partnership.

A 10-day investigation preceded the arrest of Dr. Frost, attention being attracted to his activities by newspaper advertisements addressed to men and young men desirous of becoming doctors of chiropractic." In Missouri, both physicians and chiropractors are required to pass a State board examination before being licensed to practice.

**MRS. WILSON IN AUTO ACCIDENT**

President's Widow Uninjured When Stored Car Hits Her Machine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the war time President, was shaken up, but uninjured today in a collision between her automobile and a street car.

By the Associated Press.

**RISE IN GERMAN JOBLESS**

More Than 400,000 Increase From Jan. 1 to Jan. 13.

By the Associated Press.

**BERLIN** Jan. 24.—Announcement of an increase of more than 400,000 in the number of unemployed was made yesterday. The number of those without work Jan. 13 was 4,765,000 compared with 4,357,000 at the beginning of the year.

The Ministry of Labor estimated the high point of unemployment would not come until March. Already more than a million and a half workers have lost their jobs since Oct. 15, when the number of unemployed was 3,116,000.

## ONE-WING PLANE UNDERGOES TESTS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Experimental Flights Show New Type Ship Has Sufficient Stability.

By the Associated Press. MOSCOW, Jan. 24.—Soviet engineers have developed an airplane which they call a "flying wing." It is of the monoplane type and consists exclusively of a thick wing. It has one Bristol-Lucifer motor of 100 horsepower, is 15 feet in length, 39 feet in breadth and weighs 1346 pounds on the ground.

It has undergone several tests. Experimental flights showed sufficient stability. Tests are being continued.

## CAPTIVE MOUNTAIN LION KILLS CHILD IT HAD PLAYED WITH

Animal Staked Out in Yard, Sprouts on 2-Year-Old Girl.

By the Associated Press. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 24.—A captive mountain lion killed Viola Friesen, 2 years old, at her home here last night, betraying consternation to hours of play. The animal was slain.

The child chose to visit the lion, staked out in the yard at the home, while her sister, Sarah, 15, and a brother, Harry, 16, took clothes from a line. The animal, owned by C. Coley, operator of a jungle show in winter quarters here, sprang as she approached. The other children were unable to beat him from her throat. Coley, attracted by their screams, killed the lion with a hammer.

Viola, her jugular vein severed, died in a hospital. Coley was booked on a charge of negligent homicide.

By CHARLES G. ROSS, Chief Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—With the Howell bill for bone-dry enforcement in the District of Columbia having been made the unfinished business of the Senate, the way is open for a flood of oratory on prohibition.

Senate leaders don't expect the bill to become law, but it is a hands-down to have passed for purposes of stalling off discussion of other matters. That was the reason why the Republican steering committee of the Senate gave it a preferred place on the legislative program for the 39 to 29 vote, by which the Senate late yesterday made it the pending business.

Senator Howell (Rep.), Nebraska, an earnest dry, brought forward the bill after a long inquiry into enforcement conditions in the National Capital. It contains drastic search and seizure provisions which Howell maintains are necessary if there is to be any semblance of dry law enforcement former soldiers.

The leaders estimated they would reach Washington Tuesday. A bugle call summoned the men into marching order and at the command of John Alfer, carrying a large American flag, started off. The proposed route lay through Wilmington, Del., and through Maryland and through Baltimore.

When the marchers reached Baltimore just outside the city limits their ranks had dwindled to about 40.

**WITHDRAWALS CLOSE NATIONAL BANK OF CLINTON, IOWA**

Other Three Depositories in Town Offer to Assist in Liquidating

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CLINTON, Iow., Jan. 24.—The Clinton National Bank closed its doors at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. A notice on the door gave the reason as heavy withdrawals over a considerable period.

The other three Clinton banks, in a statement, offered to assist in liquidating the assets of the bank, as they did in the case of the Western Missouri Trust Co., which closed its doors about 10 years ago.

The deposits of the bank, according to the December statement, totaled \$492,874.

**FAIR TONIGHT, UNSETTLED TOMORROW, THEN COLDER**

THE TEMPERATURES

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## WOMAN OFFICIAL WHO LOST \$50,000 IN SWINDLE QUIT

Resignation of Chicago Internal Revenue Collector, Bilked at Faro, Is Accepted in Washington.

### U. S. INVESTIGATION TO BE CONTINUED

Preliminary Report Shows Books of Mrs. Myrtle Tanner Blackidge Are in Proper Shape.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Myrtle T. Blackidge resigned today as Collector of Internal Revenue for Northern Illinois. The resignation was accepted. Robert E. Neely, Assistant Collector, was named temporary Collector.

The investigation into Mrs. Blackidge's conduct of her office will be continued by the bureau until it is assured that her affairs with the Government are in proper shape. She has been involved in a faro swindle, saying she lost \$50,000 in cash and \$207,000 in paper profits in a game at Springfield, Ill.

The bureau has not determined who will replace her. It is possible some assistant in the office will be placed in temporary charge as Collector of Internal Revenue are appointed by the President. Formal announcement of the acceptance of the resignation was withheld pending approval of Secretary Mellon.

It was said on behalf of the Internal Revenue Bureau that it had no expectation that Mrs. Blackidge's handling of Government business was in any way affected by her difficulty in Springfield.

Mrs. Blackidge Denies Any Complicity in Swindle.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Before the police had time to learn the details of the \$4000 robbery of the West Side National Bank yesterday, the 18-year-old robber, Samuel Cohen, was turned over to them by his mother.

The bank was held up by one man who pulled out a pistol, threatened the cashier, scooped up the money, ran to the street and escaped in an automobile. A police squad was still at the bank learning these and other details when a little woman rushed into the police station, threw a shopping bag full of money on a table and said:

"I'm Mrs. Anna Cohen. My boy, Samuel—he hasn't had any time for a long time—brought home just now with a big roll of bills in his hand. He tossed them on the table and said: 'Here, ma, here's some money. I just stuck up a bank.' He's a good boy. He didn't mean to do it. You go on over and get him." So they went over and got him.

Her statement follows: "It is my sense of obligation to my Government, to my kin, to my friends and to those who have placed their trust in me by giving me the opportunity of public service, that consists in this: I will not let myself from the service, thus relieving all of the embarrassment which I know my grave mistake in judgment, though with no wrong or ulterior motive, has brought on.

Adding to His Losses.

"After sleepless nights here in the hospital and ever since that terrible occurrence in Springfield, when I was misled and was made a dupe by criminals, I have decided the right course for me to pursue is to add to my other losses and sufferings the resignation from the service which I loved and which I served faithfully.

"My terrible experience at Springfield is another weight of woe placed upon me. I made a grave mistake of judgment there in trusting men who should my confidence before me and friends and who misled me into believing that they were my friends and that they were interested in helping me to secure my future.

"It is brutal injustice to claim that I in any way had anything to do with the criminals except to be their victim.

"I have told the truth regarding the purpose for which the \$50,000 was to be used, and I have told the truth regarding the arrangements that the former friend who now attacks me was to receive \$10,000 for the use of the \$50,000."

Report to Police.

When she spoke of "telling the truth about the \$50,000," Mrs. Blackidge was referring to her statement made to Springfield police after the faro game yesterday night. She said then that she borrowed the money from Litsinger, member of the Cook County Board of Review, and a fellow worker in the Democratic Republican faction, to re-enter a faro game and collect her \$207,000 in paper profits.

Litsinger denied she had told him the purpose of the loan and charged she was a party to the plot to "rob" him of the money. He said she asked him for the quick loan in order to settle a confidential business deal in which her late husband had been interested. Litsinger charged the money was forcibly taken from his nephew and he offered a \$2000 reward for the arrest and conviction "of her confederates."

Three veteran Federal officials, nominally subject to Mrs. Blackidge's authority, questioned her for several hours yesterday. Chicago newspapers said they had learned that the investigators, A. P. Maden, chief of the Revenue Bureau's intelligence unit; Robert E. Neely,

## Mother Who Gave Son to Police



THE picture shows MRS. ANNA COHEN of Chicago, who told police her son, SAMUEL (in center), had held up a bank. The photograph also shows the police with the recovered loot and the pistol which young Cohen carried at the time of the holdup.

## ROBBER TURNED OVER TO POLICE BY MOTHER

She Takes Money to Station Before Officers Learn Details of Holdup.

By the Associated Press.

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## MISS DE BOE FOUND GUILTY OF THEFT; SENTENCE MONDAY

After 48 Hours of Wrangling, Jury Reaches Compromise Verdict Against Clara Bow's Ex-Secretary

By the Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 24.—Convicted by the compromise verdict of a jury which for hours had been deadlocked, eight to four for acquittal, Daisy de Boe is in jail today awaiting sentence for theft from her former employer, Clara Bow, movie actress.

Last fall Harper announced his gubernatorial candidacy and promised, if elected, "to govern the state in accordance with the golden rule." At his hearing, authorities disclosed he had been sentenced to prison eight times on conviction of larceny, breaking and entering, forgery and passing worthless checks. Only last spring, police said, he was paroled from State prison.

Harper contended he had been leading a "godly life" since his release.

**BROTHERS ADMITS HE WORKED IN TEXAS GUINAN'S CABARET**

Suspect in Eingle Murder Insists He Was Not "Bouncer" at Green Mill.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Leo V. Brothers, under indictment for the murder of Alfred J. Lingle, Tribune reporter, has disclosed that he was employed at a salary of \$100 a week at the Green Mill, North Side cabaret, last summer when Texas Guinan was hostess there. He insisted he was not a "bouncer."

Investigators for the state, however, said they had learned he was hired as a "heavy man" to quiet unruly customers and to prevent holdups.

The Herald and Examiner attributed to Brothers an assertion that a glove belonging to Lingle's slayer had been tried on his hand and that it had been found to be too small.

His trial is set for March 3.

**BILL TO DRY UP NATIONAL CAPITAL BEFORE SENATE**

Continued From Page One.

A petition for probation will be prepared immediately and submitted to the Senate, Attorney General Frank Murphy.

Cocham related, in a confession to the police and in his testimony in Pierson's case, that Pierson told him the holdup was in financial difficulties and asked him to help Meadows to set him free. Pierson said he demurred, but that Pierson insisted, and that he finally consented, through friendship for Pierson, and not for any promise of pay to himself. Meadows, he said, was to get 10 per cent of the insurance proceeds.

**Denied All Accusations.**

Cocham and Meadows told of payments made to Meadows after the fire, their accounts not agreeing in all details. Both told of an interview with Pierson, standing beside him, in a cigar store, about which money was paid to them, but Meadows said it was \$110, while Cocham said it was \$10.

Pierson, in his testimony yesterday, denied the accusations of Meadows and Cocham, recited to him by his lawyer, Charles M. Hay. He used emphatic expressions, such as "Positively not" and "That is utterly and infamously false."

One of the jurors, Mrs. Mary A. Everett, mother of two grown daughters, admitted leading the fight for conviction "as a lesson to other young girls." She said the count on which Miss de Boe was convicted was picked "more or less at random."

"There is no bitterness on my part toward Miss de Boe," she added. "I did my best to give young girls a lesson."

**Much Interest in Trial.**

Drawn by the promise of an exposure of the private life of the actress, when Miss de Boe threatened to "tell all" about Miss Bow at the trial, interest was jammed the courtroom. Miss Bow took the stand early in the trial and identified a heap of telegrams and letters from her admirers.

When Miss de Boe took the witness chair and began to detail life in the Bow residence, with poker parties, liquor purchases and other intimate details emphasized, interest reached high pitch.

Then Judge Doran put a damper on the sensational proceedings by ruling no more "mud-slinging" was necessary to determine the guilt or innocence of Miss de Boe.

**WHY HE WOULDN'T TALK.**

"Did you say at the time that you refused on the ground that it might incriminate himself?" Sullivan demanded.

**Assistant Circuit Attorney John H. Sullivan, in his opening argument for the state, said the holding of the Annex was not only an atrocious crime, but an extraordinary one, without precedent in Missouri. "This bloody drama," he said, "was not the outcome of ungrateful rage, but of calculation."**

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**DENIES SECRET DEAL WITH U. S.**

TOKYO, Jan. 24.—Charged by Pierson that he had given her \$10,000 to induce her to leave the Associated Press, apparently the letter was intended for Howard Carder, a brother-in-law, at the Acorn Club, Philadelphia.

**COOLIDGE TRIBUTE TO DICKEY**

Former President Shocked to Hear of Death.

By the Associated Press.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 24.—President Calvin Coolidge said yesterday he was shocked to learn of the death of Walter S. Dickey, Kansas City publisher.

In a written statement the former President recounted visits to the publisher's home in Kansas City and cited him as a "public spirited citizen interested in the promotion of the river navigation."

He said Dickey had "a large circle of friends in all parts of the country who will miss the consolation of his friendship."

**chief deputy collector, and James Mitchell, supervisor of collections and accounts, sent their report to Washington last night. Mitchell said Dickey had "a large circle of friends in all parts of the country who will miss the consolation of his friendship."**

**ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH**

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER.

TELEPHONE: MAIN 1111

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## 562 CONVICTS MARCH FROM BURNING PRISON

Main Building and Wing of the Alabama Penitentiary Destroyed—None Hurt.

By the Associated Press.  
WETUMPKA, Ala., Jan. 20.—While fire destroyed the 92-year-old main building of the state prison, women and 227 men prisoners marched from the institution here today without loss of life.

The flames were discovered midnight on the third floor of the main building, housing a saw factory, and had gained headway before the Wetumpka and Montgomery fire departments could sufficient water pressure to the blaze.

When the alarm was sounded, the fire was in the main building. All prisoners were aroused and reacted into the yard, where they huddled under guard, while the flames roared through the building.

The north wing housing the women's cell blocks and the main building both burned, but after more than two hours, the flames were checked and the south wing, in which youthful men prisoners were confined, was saved.

Deputy Warden Frank Bowes and all extra guards from Kilby prison at Montgomery, 20 miles distant, came here to aid in keeping the prisoners under control, but except for a few shrieks from women prisoners, the convicts were quiet.

A few of the prisoners were sent to the tuberculosis camp of the state prison system, about 40 yards away but the majority were kept under guard on the back side of the prison, pending transfer to other state penitentiaries.

Guards said prisoners read responded to orders to don cloths and march into the prison yard which is surrounded by a brick wall 15 feet high.

Officials would not estimate the damage, pending an inventory of the property that some of the machinery in the garment factory could be salvaged. The loss was covered by the State fire insurance fund.

The building was a three-story brick structure, the main portion of which was constructed in 1852 with the wings containing the cell blocks added at different times. The building was remodeled and modernized in 1922.

### PAID BY ARMY AFTER 30 YEARS

HUDSON, Mass., Jan. 24.—H. Bert W. Jenison, 55 years old, served in the regular army in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War and when his hit in 1901, he re-enlisted. He was discharged in 1905 at San Francisco. Yesterday he received a check for \$30 from the Treasury Department; it was "re-enlistment money."

"They told me at the time that I'd receive it shortly," Jenison said.

## E. ANDERSON CO. SOLVENT, ASSERTS RECEIVER ABEKEN

Surprised, He Says, by Value of Brokerage Firm's Assets as Shown by Preliminary Audit.

### FEELS CERTAIN OF REORGANIZATION

F. C. Rand and A. W. Johnson Explain Efforts to Assist Brokerage Firm Before Receivership.

Lorenzo E. Anderson & Co. is shown by a superficial survey of its books to be "entirely solvent" and its financial affairs are "in comparatively good condition," reporters were told today by Edward H. Abeken, one of two receivers appointed Thursday a few minutes after the brokerage firm had been suspended from four stock exchanges.

Auditors have been working day and night on the company's books at 111 St. Charles street.

"There is no doubt but that prompt action in accepting the receivership saved the situation and prevented an embarrassing situation that would have been created by creditors anxious to collect their claims," Abeken said.

"Entirely Solvent."

"As events have materialized, however, it is possible to say that the company is entirely solvent. In fact the amount and solid worth of the company's assets have surprised me."

Questioned about reorganization measures which have been carried on intensively since the last Saturday, Abeken repeated the last-mentioned previously made for the firm, but regarded reorganization and a resumption of business as certain.

Abeken's co-receiver is Charles D. Hamilton Jr., vice president of Hobson-Hamilton Co., Inc., leather dealers, and one of the firm's largest creditors. Hamilton has refused to confirm reports that his name is on the company's books to a total of \$750,000.

Frank C. Rand, chairman of the board of the International Shoe Co., and Andrew W. Johnson, vice president, today confirmed reports that they had taken an active part in attempts of Lorenzo E. Anderson & Co. to rehabilitate its finances prior to the crisis of last Tuesday.

Both declined to discuss, however, a report in financial circles that they and other interested investors had raised a fund of \$950,000 which was turned over early in the week to the Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co. as part of the negotiations being carried on with the New York brokerage firm of E. A. Pierce & Co. for a reorganization. The fund is said to have been withdrawn when the negotiations failed.

F. C. Rand's Statement.

Rand issued the following statement:

"I was one of a group of men who, several years ago, advanced funds to be loaned to the partnership of Lorenzo E. Anderson & Co."

"Because of my interest in this money loaned to Lorenzo E. Anderson & Co. and the large credit equities due me as a customer of that company, I am one of their substantial creditors."

"Aside from these financial considerations of mine, I have had a keen interest in working with the banks and other creditors to avoid the present situation."

"I hope that the orderly liquidation pursued by the receivers will protect the interests of all creditors of the company."

The following statement was issued by Johnson:

"My financial interest in Lorenzo E. Anderson & Co. was as one of a group of men who advanced money to be loaned to them, and as one of their customers."

"Because of this interest and a broader interest in saving an unfortunate situation, I participated in the conferences recently held in an effort to reorganize the company, and was disappointed at the outcome."

"I hope that through orderly legislation under the receivership the interests of creditors and customers will be fully protected."

Hopeful of Reorganization.

Abeken's expression of confidence in an early reorganization was preceded yesterday by an announcement by Ralph B. Fairchild, one of the partners of the brokerage firm, that reorganization was virtually assured.

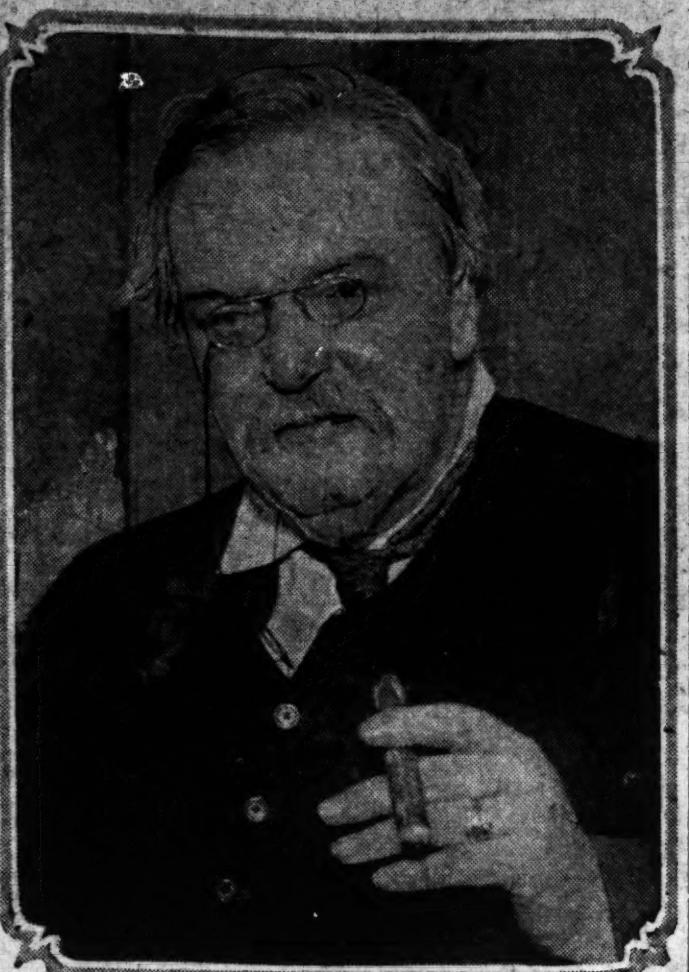
He refused to give any details of the negotiations, saying such information would have to come from the receivers. It is understood, however, that the company is placing its reliance in the organization plan upon E. A. Pierce & Co., New York, brokerage firm.

"It's very difficult to avoid the possibility of messes," he said. "Mankind is a messy lot. We're always in a mess of some sort."

"I'm going to deal with that in my talk Monday night," his subject, Monday night at the Odeon, the dominating theater.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

## Prohibit Everything, G. K. Chesterton Suggests



GILBERT K. CHESTERTON.

That May Revive Old Domestic Crafts Including Home Brewing—Dry Law Too Much Involved With Mr. Capone.

A colossus strode down the long walk from the west wing to the cigar stand at the Coronado Hotel last night. Lobby chatter paused as he passed, and eyes followed him.

There was the majesty of an ocean liner about that vast bulk, and something of a small boy's agility, unaffected movement. The shoulders and the great head had an intent forward thrust. The hair was gray and almost straight, but unruly. A gray mustache drooped weakly. The power of a first step, peculiar to a heroic giant, to get together under his chest and falling, retired in disorder to a position near his ears.

"So that's G. K. Chesterton," loungers murmured. "Oh, yes! A literary guy. He writes books—lots of 'em."

In the Coffee Shop.

The round blue eyes of the colossus peered anxiously at a succession of dining room doors. At last he came to the coffee shop and the end of his pilgrimage. He paused for cigars and ducked hungrily inside. Thirty minutes later he was out again, mopping his brow, his cheeks even redder than ordinarily, and in the center of a group of newspaper men.

"How terrible," he groaned upon learning that he was to be subjected to a photograph. "For you."

Bracing an arm against the back of his chair, he reared himself upright and started the group to his room in the Queen Marie suite, his Garibaldi figure an emphatic contrast to the soprano note of bouffonerie decorations.

Being Photographed.

"It's a thing for wonder, how self-sacrificing photographers are, having people smile at them all the time," said Chesterton. The word, as he said it, groaned with the burden of 400 "poems" and 4000 songs about "smile." And at the thought, the photographer got the smile he had asked for.

"You'll have to excuse me, if I seem to be an imbecile," he warned. "I got hardly any sleep last night." His voice was tired. And then a started blue glimmer darted from beneath his bushy brows, and his voice rose on an inflection of surprise. "Although my imbecility may be more intelligent than my intelligence, that's possible."

"Then," someone asked, "you believe the world is spiritually bankrupt?"

"A few ordinary questions, perhaps," he conceded. But he tossed off weariness like an old coat when a question touched his interests. The question was about prohibition.

Developing Home Brewing.

"In one of the weekly articles I sent home, I suggested that we prohibit everything," he related.

"It appears that if we may keep prohibition a while we may have a real revival of the ancient human art of home brewing. It's merely a matter of time until everyone does it, and does it well."

W. C. Rand's Statement.

"There has been a reaction against it," he agreed, "among the scientific men themselves. But some men are so enthusiastic for science that they won't even listen to scientists. It used to be said that religion would not face the facts of science. As a matter of fact, it's the scientific men now who won't accept the practical and materialistic theories," he declared.

"At first the skeptic appeared to be the jolly sensible fellow. Of course there were some things such as asceticism which he simply could not understand. But now that the skeptic has had a run for his money, we see that he's got himself into some postures—fatalism, paralysis—so fantastic that the believer has grown to appear to us as the 'real guy.'

"It's very difficult to avoid the possibility of messes," he said. "Mankind is a messy lot. We're always in a mess of some sort."

"I'm going to deal with that in my talk Monday night," his subject, Monday night at the Odeon, the dominating theater.

"The situation is very mixed," he said. "There is a main trend toward the bad things, and at the

beginning there were some things such as asceticism which he simply could not understand. But now that the skeptic has had a run for his money, we see that he's got himself into some postures—fatalism, paralysis—so fantastic that the believer has grown to appear to us as the 'real guy.'

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## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER  
December 17, 1873  
Published by  
The Pulitzer Publishing Company  
Tenth Street and Olive Street

## THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight the enemies of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, never be wedded to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be doctrinarily independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy, or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER,  
April 18, 1907.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A \$500,000 Fine.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

THE long belated \$500,000 Wickersham report has finally come up for air. As a farce, it is equalled in degree only by the prohibition amendment itself.

To assume that the report of a commission whose members are so widely divided in their opinions is worthy of any serious consideration is expecting something out of all reason. The report is so belied with inconsistencies as to baffle the best editorial minds, leaving a slim chance for an intelligent interpretation by the layman.

The commission recommends that prohibition enforcement be given a further trial. We are reminded of the common custom among defeated Rightists who, on the occasion of their defeat, boastfully say for another match, knowing full well that the result would be nothing short of a second defeat.

But why prolong the comedy and add further to the appalling sum that has already been wasted in attempted enforcement? Isn't 11 years long enough to subject our country to world ridicule and to determine whether its citizenship deserves prohibition and the crime and corruption that inevitably go with it?

The commission has at least verified a truth long since established, namely, the futility of Mr. Hoover's pet policy of dismissing important public problems with carefree abandon, by shifting the responsibility to official investigating commissions. As the Wickersham committee has clearly demonstrated, the only noticeable impression these so-called permanent commissions make on the public is that they are entirely wasted, and a few commissioners ever get anywhere. Let us hope that Mr. Hoover will wake up to the folly of his commission policy and shoulder a little real responsibility himself.

The net result of the present commission's efforts is that the greatest national dispute of all time is no nearer solution, the public has been grossly Wickershammed, the country has been gyped to the tune of half a million dollars, and everybody is wondering what it is all about. Let's have no more commissions.

L. R. MAY.

Radio and the Weather.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

OUR reader in Mineral Point, Mo., who blames the radio for the prolonged drought, has forgotten, possibly, that the long continued rainfall in 1928 which produced the great floods and made Missouri a confederate nothing but quagmire till July, so that nothing could be planted, descended upon this region at a time when there were many more broadcasting stations than there are today.

T.

Meat Inspection.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

A notice of the Meat Cutters Union, ap-

peared in the Interstate Grocer recently, stating that the advertising campaign on U. S. Government inspected meats is intended to drive the small packer out of business. I don't believe Mr. Wentz considered that some of the smallest packers have U. S. Government inspection and some of the larger packers are not inspected, so it is not possible to say that it is a move to drive the smaller packer out of business.

Mr. Wentz stated that "only about 5 percent of pork is fit for human food." The point that there is 1 per cent of pork that is unfit for human consumption is a definite reason why every packing plant should have U. S. Government inspectors to condemn this 5 percent that Mr. Wentz claims is there.

A UNION MAN.

Waste in Time and Money.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

NOTE the brilliant cartoon in the Post-Dispatch of Jan. 21, entitled "The Tower of Babel Remodeled." The Post-Dispatch is one of the few newspapers in the land which does not fear to print and picture the truth for its readers. The Wickersham report is one of the examples of how time and big sums of money are wasted. Every fair-minded person knows without any big investigation that prohibition is an absolute failure. More power to your great newspaper.

ANTHONY WEISS.

Unequal Crime Penalties.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

IT is high time for the courts to follow the attitude of Judge Wham when he sentenced a bank cashier embezzler. In passing sentence, the Judge sounded a too-often-silent note:

The person in a position of trust who steals money entrusted to him is worse than the highway robber who steals from a person able to defend himself.

There is no excuse for the bank embezzler or the highwayman. But when we look in the mirror on the same day where a highwayman who stole \$20 got 10 years and an embezzler who stole \$2,000,000 got five years, it cannot help but cause a certain disrespect toward the administration of justice.

EMMETT BALDWIN.

## TURNING BACK THE CLOCK.

Error is not to be feared when truth is left free to combat it.

Subject opinion to coercion; whom will you make your inquisitors? Will the trials be conducted by his passions, by private as well as public reasons. And why subject it to coercion? To produce uniformity? But is uniformity of opinion desirable? No more than of face and stature.

The freedom of opinion, and the reasonable maintenance of it, is not a crime, and ought not to occasion injury.

The inquisition of public opinion overwhelms in practice the freedom asserted by the laws in theory.

—Thomas Jefferson.

The Fish Communist Committee recommends the turning back of the clock.

In so far as the committee recommends that revolutionary incitement, propaganda and advocacy be restrained and punished, its counsel is sound. The committee, however, goes beyond this and, in effect, recommends the suppression of opinion, free speech, or advocacy in the press of Communistic opinions. It does not draw the line at incitement to revolution or violence or revolutionary action. All persons who hold Communistic opinions are subject to punishment by exclusion or deportation or other means of restraint. While the phrase "revolutionary Communism" is used, the laws recommended go far toward the suppression of newspapers, magazines, periodicals and books advocating Communism. It is practically assumed that all Communists are revolutionary Communists and are engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government.

Only one member of the committee, Representative Nelson of Maine, takes a sane view of the situation and adheres to American principles of freedom of opinion, freedom of speech and freedom of the press in his recommendations. He recommends more stringent administration of the vice laws, the deportation of undesirable and criminal aliens, and the giving to the Department of Justice more power to follow up radical activities. But he recognizes that thought and discussion should be free. He suggests that the crisis which American industry and American labor are facing today indicates strongly that something is wrong in our social and industrial system "which calls for further and deeper study of causes, effects and cures." Without weakening our ideals of democracy, he thinks there may be an extension of these ideals into other fields. He says:

In proportion as we work out economic justice here in America and so order our social system so that labor shall receive the economic life of the nation as fairly and fairly as it now shares in its social and political life, in just proportion will radicalism fall of its own inanition and the threat of Communism cease to disturb us.

The Post-Dispatch has no sympathy with Communism nor with the methods of the Russian Soviet. But we have no sympathy with tyranny—the tyranny of a monarch, a dictator, the proletariat or the majority. We believe there is far more danger in the tyrannical and arbitrary suppression of opinion and speech than in the fullest freedom of thought and utterance. If we so sweepingly denounce as illegal and suppress all Communistic opinions and advocacy, then will this policy stop? As Mr. Jefferson pertinently asks, who will be the judges? How long will it be before all radical opinion differing from the opinions of those in power will be condemned and punished? How long will it be before free speech and free press will have vanished? What will be gained by it? We have only to read the history of suppression, political and religious, to learn the lesson of its danger. We fought our way out of the tyranny of kings and nobles and set up a free constitutional government, one of the foundation stones of which is freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly. Shall we destroy the foundations of free government and wipe out our constitutional guarantees?

We condemn the Russian Soviet for its despotic and brutal suppression of every form of thought except the Communistic. Shall we adopt its methods and suppress every thought and protest which is not in accord with our form of government? We condemn Mussolini for punishing all those who hold opinions or speak against Fascism. Shall we adopt his method to defend our Government? Bolshevism is now the alleged menace. What will be the next alleged menace? Shall it be any form of radicalism? Perhaps we shall come to fear too much democracy. If the prohibitionists continue in power, shall we be debarred from criticising or protesting against it?

Open discussion is far safer than underground protest and propaganda. Is it possible to bridle opinion? And when we bridle free speech we give an impetus to underground opinion and revolutionary movement.

We believe we have a better system of government and a better social and economic order than the Soviet system. It has faults and works economic injustice, and our task, as Mr. Nelson suggests, is to correct these faults and wrongs and combat Bolshevism with a demonstrated better system. We need fear nothing alien to our principles of government so long as we maintain justice and give all men equal opportunity and a fair share in the distribution of wealth.

We have ample laws now to protect us against incitement to violence and revolutionary activities. Suppression of responsible opinion and discussion, persecution for political heresy, would be a fatal error. That would make the present negligible Communist peril a real peril.

A BIG LIBRARY'S BIG YEAR.

"Of making many books there is no end," it was written in scriptural times, and to this day no literary holiday has been declared. Books poured in on the Library of Congress last year, 22 of them every hour of every day, a total of 196,632, for its greatest annual growth, according to the recent report of Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian. The largest library in the Western Hemisphere, now equal in total volumes to any in Europe, housed in the world's finest library structure, had a notable year. Aside from the routine acquisitions of copyright deposits and exchanges, the library received one of the noblest collections extant—Dr. Vollbahr's 3,000 incunabula, for which Congress appropriated \$1,500,000. Among these "cradle books" was acquired a treasure to be housed in a guarded case like those now occupied by the originals of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. This is the superb Gutenberg Bible on vellum, for which Dr. Vollbahr paid \$225,000, the largest sum ever given for a printed book.

In keeping with the times was the gift of \$140,000 by the Guggenheim Foundation, supplemented by a

Government appropriation, for the gathering of an aeronautical library. Among the many additions in the manuscript division was a hitherto unknown autobiography of James Madison.

The library ended its year with 4,193,936 volumes, 1,161,473 maps and 1,062,194 musical compositions. To this vast extent has the nation's library grown since Congress more than 100 years ago bought Jefferson's private library as a nucleus to replace the book collection burned by the British in 1814.

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## WHY MACHADO'S PRESS DESERTED.

The "Political Handbook of the World," 1929 edition, says of Cuban newspaper alignments: "All the press in Cuba is behind the Machado Government and its policies, with the exception of one political-satirical newspaper. There is no opposition press at the present time." Two years later it is still true that "there is no opposition press"—but with a difference. Havana's publications have been reduced by Government edict to three newspapers, all under administration influence. The others, according to a defense issued this week by the President, were suppressed because of "continuous publication of material designed to incite sedition and violence."

Why this change from solid press support to opposition so violent as to earn suppression, all within two years? Dr. Ramon Zaydin, editor of *El Pals*, one of the throttled newspapers, writes in the Washington Star of conditions that explain the journal's revulsion. His list of indictments reads startlingly like the catalog of George III's tyrannies in our Declaration of Independence. Machado, says Dr. Zaydin, has enacted marital law, withdrawn all guarantees of citizenship, suspended the Constitution, closed institutions of learning, displaced provincial and municipal government by military rule, caused stagnation of business, superseded elections by personal nominations, prohibited meetings of political parties, misappropriated funds so that the Government cannot meet its obligations; in short, that "intelligent thought, culture, education and public news are denied to the citizens of Cuba." The nation's press, even at the cost of martyrdom, has taken the only honorable step open to it in withdrawing its support and opposing the policies that have led to these conditions.

All its expedients are necessary, the Government pleads, to maintain peace in the Republic. Rather, the world will be inclined to think, they are necessary to maintain the Machado administration in office. Patriotism and the traditional spirit of "Cuba Libre," as expressed by these newspapers and other spokesmen of the people, can be "sedition" only in the view of the presidential palace.

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## MEMORIES OF PAVLOVA.

Winged Mercury in joyous flesh touching the earth with lilting toes to prevent floating off on gossamer pinions. The furious velocity and blithé exhilaration of a bacchanal. An autumn garden bathed in mellow afternoon gold, leaves sifting from the trees, the mad rush of the North Wind and Chrysanthemum stripped of its petals, forsaken on frozen ground. The magic power of a finger stir. Shimmering white, buoying gently as Saint-Saens' swan. Beauteous twirls of a weird, conical headdress from faraway Syria. The delicate comedy of Russian folklore's enchanted bird princess; the piercing grace of Hindu Rhada, placing garlands on a deity's shoulders; scintillating pedal roulettes fragrant with white lilacs of Chopin. The yellow poignancy of gypsy Amarillo's unrequited adoration, dancing at her lover's brutal fete. A faun's quiet poise. The exquisite symmetry of Tschakowsky's Christmas and the whirling eddies of wind-driven snowflakes to his Nutcracker suite. Ice-laden foliage and the downiest particle of the storm fluttering through the air to rest in tenderness on a stone. The gavotte dancer, all in gold, flitting to the music of the glow worm. Old Nippon's exotic charm. Infinitely lovely hands marshaling a troop of puppet dolls. A carefree maid of springtime hues winging her blossomed self with fairy ease at last to enchanted realms.

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## IMMORTAL PETAIN.

For four long months the artillery was never quiet, nor did rest ever come to abide in the hillslope trenches. Between February snow and lark songs of June the invader from beyond the Rhine beat ceaselessly on Verdun's walls while sons of the tricolor stood shoulder to shoulder with their quiet commander to hold them fast. In the history of war no such intensity had been known. France's best blood flowed down the ruined streets to the citadel-reflecting Meuse, there to join the spent life of the other side on the way to a fraternizing sea. One hill was named Mort Homme. It was in those grayed days of 1916's unending spring that Henri Philippe Petain joined the immortals. The French Academy gives him no new title.

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## ENGLAND AND INDIA.

The long and turbulent relationship of Great Britain and India entered a new phase last week when Ramsay MacDonald offered India the status of a dominion. Theoretically India has been granted self-government. A bicameral legislature is to be established, to be composed of representatives from both independent Indian states and British Indian states in a manner yet to be determined. Executive power will lie in the hands of a Governor-General, who will have the assistance of a cabinet of responsible Indian ministers.

However, all this represents the form and not necessarily the substance of independent government. To the Governor-General are reserved very great powers. In times of internal crisis, or such conditions as may seem to him to constitute an emergency, he will have authority to take such measures as will insure peace. He will also control the new Government's problems of defense, its foreign affairs and, as for now, is empowered to safeguard India's credit.

Moreover, the Wickersham investigation was to be the most conspicuous manifestation of this scientific method. Its findings were to be final, the accepted reflection of public sentiment and constructive policy. Here was to be the complete vindication of "government by commission."

In its published form the report outlines a method that would substitute congressional control of the liquor traffic for national prohibition and "simply that this is the change advised," "a policy of revision should be adopted. But unmistakably there was originally a definite recommendation of such change, to be made forthwith. This is revealed by the statement of the secretary who must deal with these fantastic communications."

Mr. Hoover was said to personally new methods of government. No more guesswork, no reliance on chance or intuition, no emotional or political considerations. Fact-finding, mathematical calculation, the infallible test tube of inquiry as the basis of exact knowledge—and then, action to fit the evidence.

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These are grave questions. They should not be left for answer to speculation or surmise.

They should be answered through a congressional inquiry into every circumstance relating to the drafting and eleventh-hour alteration of the Wickersham report.



## AWAITING THE EXPLOSION.

## Was the Wickersham Report Doctored?

Contradictions in commission report offer evidence that recommendation for modification was dropped after document was completed; several commissioners refer to such a suggestion; yet it does not appear in official text; correspondents assert Mr. Hoover caused this excision; congressional inquiry into alteration is urged.

From the Philadelphia Record.

BESIDES being a product of lawlessness, much bootleg liquor has the additional taint of substitution and deception. It is compounded in secret of dubious ingredients. It is falsely labeled. It is marketed under misrepresentation.

The Wickersham report, offered ostensibly for public enlightenment, has increased public confusion—because of its contradictions, its signs of disingenuousness. But far graver doubts have arisen.

Is that pretentious document a product of "bootleg" methods of statesmanship? Were the contents adulterated under compulsion or persuasion? Was it diluted and doctored in an executive "cutting" plant before being presented to a trustful populace? Ugly suspicious, but put forth in the form of bold assertions.

Reporters have been confirmed, says the United States Press, that "President Hoover condemned the plan, but dismissed it with words carefully chosen to minimize its significance. He called it a proposal 'suggested for possible consideration at some future time if enforcement should not prove successful.' In that guise it did appear—after the commission had been induced to dilute a positive recommendation of the New York Telegram is even more bizarre:

"Only the personal intervention of President Hoover prevented the commission from recommending immediate revision of the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act. It is said that he actively moved to prevent any formal codification of extreme anti-prohibition views. He wants to cling to the dry cause. It was 'necessary that his commission furnish him with some basis for such a political program.'

A shocking explanation for the fortnight's delay that followed completion of the report, and for its glaring inconsistencies. Yet an explanation supported by the strongest internal evidence that there was a future editing of the original findings.

In its published form the report outlines a method that would substitute congressional control of the liquor traffic for national prohibition, and "simply that this is the change advised," "a policy of revision should be adopted. But unmistakably there was originally a definite recommendation of such change, to be made forthwith. This is revealed by the statement of the secretary who must deal with these fantastic communications."

These are grave questions. They should not be left for answer to speculation or surmise.

They should be answered through a congressional inquiry into every circumstance relating to the drafting and eleventh-hour alteration of the Wickersham report.

The conclusion in which a revision of

the eighteenth amendment is suggested immediately."—(Judge Paul J. McCormick.)

Of Making Many Books  
JOHN G. NEIHARDTKentucky Family  
Tradition

ELIMSTONE TREE. By JOHN G. HERGESHEIMER. (Alfred A. Knopf.)

A family tree that sprouted in the limestone soil of Kentucky, as watched and tended by Joseph Hergesheimer, had a more vigorous and symmetrical growth than might have been expected, considering the circumstances of its planting, which seemed to say the least. These circumstances, in keeping with the Hergesheimer manner of leaving no stone unturned, are not disclosed.

The family tree began to branch when James Sash, son of Gabriel, married Cora McAfee, and at the same time the emergence from the primitive life of the pioneers began. For James Sash, when he was not soldiering, was practicing law and laying the foundation for the later prosperity of the family. James beget Nancy and Gabriel and Sarah and Eliza before he was removed from the scene by Jarrot Bensel, with a knife, over politics, making room for the negroes to come on and act their parts, including the summary removal of Jarrot Bensel, which, according to the code of the Sashes and Abel, was the proper thing to do.

It is inevitable, in spanning a hundred years, that even a capable workman like Hergesheimer has his hands full at times to avoid congestion and he does not always avoid it, as he does not in his description of the fighting around Nashville in the Civil War, which he relates in an entirely casual manner. It was something from which Eliza Abel could turn, also quite casually, at the end of a day's fighting, to whimsical love-making. The fighting around Nashville and Franklin was rather important, as will be recalled. Eliza Sash was on the Union side. By that time with Sashes and Abel on both sides, and most of them living in Kentucky, it was the best way to be another.

Eliza Abel, at the early age of another boy to death for sake of a girl with yellow curls and a soiled white face, and took off into the forest. He came back after a while and married another, Nancy Abel, but he didn't stay long. The forest called him and he went away again and never returned. The limestone tree and Abel was well started by that time and it grew and its branches, achieving and maintaining a unity and solidarity which encouraged Eliza Abel to live in rhythm. This symmetry has its usual share of difficulties and the conductor met them all with essentially musical solutions. I was particularly impressed by his treatment of the final movement—a treatment that managed to accommodate a complete articulation of the melodic line to a lively, instant and appropriately joyous rhythm.

The Beethoven symphony, which constituted the chief number of Golschmann's program, was not built on a heroic scale, but it was built on the strength of the family solidarity was in a pretty fair fix, but the family tradition lived on, even to the next generation, and the conductor met them all with essentially musical solutions. I was particularly impressed by his treatment of the final movement—a treatment that managed to accommodate a complete articulation of the melodic line to a lively, instant and appropriately joyous rhythm.

The only movement which invited criticism was the allegro which to me seemed to miss the mood of mysterious sadness because of the too inflexible rhythm. I also felt that the individual touches which Golschmann supplied in the Mendelssohn overture did more harm than good. I am particularly to the entrance of the trombones at that point in the overture which immediately precedes the famous passage where the pastures were woven with the sun and white, stood among tall trees with lawns falling away in slopes and terraces of flowers; where everywhere the grass was bluer than green—the soil that nurtured the limestone family tree. So, at the story's ending, the tree is still flourishing, not as symmetrical as it was because of the vicissitudes through which it has passed, but still vigorous and prevailing, in pride of blood and richness of tradition, despite the vicissitudes—or because of them.

F. A. BEHYMER.

GOLDSCHMANN MAKES  
DEBUT WITH SYMPHONYBeethoven A. Major Symphony  
Features Parisian's First  
Appearance Here.BY THOMAS B. SHERMAN.  
LADIMIR GOLDSCHMANN

made a successful debut as conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon at the Odeon. The audience that greeted the young Parisian musician was large and very enthusiastic. Whether this was due to the circumstances of the first Friday afternoon assembly, or whether it was due to the timeliness of Golschmann's musicianship, is a question that would open up a few legitimate doubts, but certainly the answer is that his musicianship was very competent.

This is a free country. The people have a right to discuss openly changes in government to be made constitutionally. That does not include conspiracy to use force.

The only effective remedy

that can ultimately succeed is education. Argument must always be argued. One person may join the thesis that the bread we eat should be eaten by others. They wish to determine who shall eat it. The number unwilling to be convinced that our institutions are sound, that freedom prevails, and that economic conditions are humanely fair is strikingly small. Right thinking people should be alert, and somewhat organized to meet distortions of facts and illogical arguments. But our institutions are never in so much danger from those who are openly trying to destroy them from the misguided actions of those who think they are saving society.

Daily Article by  
Calvin Coolidge(Copyright, 1931.)  
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.,  
Jan. 24.

PERIODICALLY we are asked to consider what to do about the organized efforts of those hostile to our form of government and system of society. We have about all the law necessary. Under the established inherent right of the people to determine their own institutions, overt acts of hostility are rightly punishable as crimes.

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—CALVIN COOLIDGE.

REALTY FIRM EXEMPT  
FROM CORPORATE TAXU. S. Board Holds Cornet &  
Zeibig Is Partnership—Rul-  
ing on Estate Levis.Post-Dispatch Bureau,  
201-205 Kellogg Building,  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Three

St. Louis cases, one relating to partnerships and the two others to deductions allowable in estate taxes returns, were decided yesterday by the Federal Board of Tax Appeals.

The board held that the Cornet &amp; Zeibig Trust was a partnership, despite its name, and reversed the findings of the Commission of Internal Revenue that the real estate firm was a trust or an association taxable as a corporation and therefore holding the Government \$22,021 in income taxes for the years 1927 and 1928.

Henry L. Cornet and Fred G. Zeibig, the husband found, began dividing the profits of the company monthly on a 50-50 basis when the business was founded in 1885. Later when their sons, Henry L. Cornet Jr. and Charles H. Zeibig, were taken into the firm, the sons were given 10 per cent of the profits each, and the fathers took 40 per cent each every month. In 1921 the trust papers were recorded, but according to the board, the trust agreement was pigeon-holed and not cast into action.

A revenue agent found the agreement and the commissioner assessed corporation taxes against the firm. In rejecting the commissioner's findings, the board said that it was obvious that the success of the firm was not based on the personal services rendered by four partners

Ruling on Estates.

The only novelty on the case was Erik Satie's "Deux Gymnopédies," which was orchestrated by Debussy and bore a recognizable likeness to the Debussy-isms.

In fact, one might characterize these so-called Spartan dances by calling them an "Afternoon of a Faun Who Didn't Know What It Was All About."

Golschmann's control of the orchestra was admirable. His beat was incisive and flexible and every gesture meant something. His stay in St. Louis should mean a welcome addition to St. Louis' musical experience.

UNION CARPENTERS VOTING  
ON WORK DIVISION PLANDistrict Council Proposes to Give  
Each of 4000 Men One Week's  
Work in Two.

Union carpenters will complete a referendum next week on a proposal to readjust working periods in order to divide up available work.

The Carpenters' District Council, with membership of about 4000, has been especially hard pressed because of the slump in building operations.

The plan on which the men are voting calls for twice the number of carpenters to be assigned to each job. On a job requiring eight men there will be 16 carpenters, divided into crews of four men each. Crews one and two will work two and one-half days. Crew two and crew three will work the succeeding two and one-half days, completing the five-day week. Crew three will start the following week with crew four, working two and one-half days, and crew four will complete the week with crew one.

In this manner each group of men will get in a week's work in two weeks. If adopted by the workmen, the proposal will be acceptable to St. Louis' musical experience.

The fifth of the group, it is a portrait of the artist Thomas Birch by John Neagle, born in 1795. The picture was painted probably between 1825 and 1830. Birch is shown holding a crayon before his portfolio, and in the background is a reproduction of Birch's own picture "Sea Storm and Shipwreck." It has been suggested that this portrait was painted by Birch himself, who is best known for his pictures of the sea.

Congressmen are not the only people who suffer a degree of mail. During the last presidential campaign, the Republican National Committee was bombarded with letters from men who professed to know a recipe for every national problem at one stroke. No Congressman ever lacks information from the laymen, the drouth, one determined citizen at least seven consecutive letters to the editor.

Representative pointing out that "nationalism" was responsible for bringing up the entire country and demanding that the legislator do something. "Otherwise, my cattle will die of lack of food," he clinched his argument.

probably the most prolific letter

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# STOCK LIST HAS A MILD SETBACK IN LIGHT TRADE

Automobile Shares Are Bid Up for Time — Tobacco Issues Are Sold Late — Profit-Taking After Upturns of the Week Checks Market.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The stock market ended a week of almost steadily advancing prices to-day with a mild setback.

A vigorous effort to extend the rally by bidding up the automobile shares was less successful than similar efforts have been in the rail issues, late, whatever may be the effects of motor competition in the field of transportation.

The market started week-end profit taking at the start, but in the middle of the session, stiffened with a rise of 1 to 4 points in motor and accessory issues. The upturn was only used to liquidate industries and utilities, however, and the list closed irregularly lower, with much of the advance in the motors lost. Rail issues quiet and steady.

It was notable that trading failed to show much vitality on the decline. Total sales for the two-hour session were only about 1,150,000 shares. The continued maintenance of the improved tone of the bond market was regarded as distinctly favorable.

#### Tobacco Down Late.

Tobaccos were selling targets in the final transactions. It appeared that bears selected these issues for an attack, on the basis of retail cigarette price-cutting, although manufacturers' prices have not been changed, and their profits may be increased by the stimulus to consumption.

American Tobacco "B" dropped 5 points, and closed off 4, net. Liggett & Myers issued 2 and 3 points. Allied Chemical was again a wide mover, dropping 7 points, and closing near the bottom.

Westinghouse Electric, Air Reduction, and Consolidated Gas lost about 2 points, and issues closing off a point or so included American Water Works, Woolworth, Sears Roebuck, American Smelting, Electric Power & Light, Standard of New Jersey, Bethlehem Steel, Union Carbide and Johns Manville. Only fractional losses were shown by United States Steel, Radio, American Can and North American.

In the motors, Auburn was a volatile performer. It sank 2 points, rallied to show a gain of only more than 4, then lost half its advance. Such issues as Nash, Studebaker, Chrysler and Hudson showed temporary gains of a point or more, but were up only little at the finish. General Motors was fairly active, but made little progress.

The advance in the motor group appeared to be a professional move. Reports from the steel industry, however, indicate that the seasonal improvement has been partially checked. Operations in the Youngstown area, which serves much of the motor industry, next week are scheduled according to an estimate for a gain of only about 1 point from this week's estimated rate.

#### Exchange Barely Steady.

Commodities were limited to sag. Cotton closed 70 to 75 cents a bale lower. Wheat was barely steady, closing unchanged to 2% lower. Corn lost about 4¢.

Foreign exchanges were barely steady. Sterling cables at \$4.85-7.

16 were off 1-16, and several others were shade lower.

#### COTTON CLOSES LOWER ON NEW YORK MARKET

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Cotton opened steady at a decline of 70 to 75 cents under week-end trading, but fell during the session to a new low of 14¢ a bale and a little selling from New Liverpool, and the market recovered to a shade lower.

Commodities and trade bidding again fell to 10-30¢ for July, with the exception of a 2¢ rise in sugar. The cotton market, however, had gone down to 12¢ a bale.

Liverpool cable reported local cotton in limited demand for export, but said there was a sustained demand for cloth from the British market. Imports of the week were 1,000 bales, and the market was off 100 bales.

Cotton futures close lower, steady. 15 to 18 points for Jan. 25. 10.78 to 10.75¢. Oct. 11.18¢. Spot 10.99 to 11.00¢. December, 11.18¢. Spot quiet; middling, 10.45¢.

#### CLEARINGS, MONEY AND SILVER

By the Associated Press.

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New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Treasurers' receipts for Jan. 22 were \$1,000,000, and the balance, \$1,160,000.

Debits to date, \$20,000.

Debits to date, \$13,100.

Debits to date, \$20,000.

Debits to date, \$10,000.

Debits to date, \$10,0



## MOTORIST HELD UP FOR \$73; 7 OTHER ARMED ROBBERIES LAYS SLUMP TO WAR DEBT POLICY

Auto of Belle (Mo.) Resident Crowded to Curb by Two Men in Another Car on Spring Avenue.

Eight holdups by robbers carrying deadly weapons were reported last night and today.

Alvin Smith, Belle, Mo., was driving in Spring avenue near La Salle street when two men in another automobile crowded his car to the curb and robbed him of \$73 at the point of revolvers.

Isaac Jonas, a taxicab driver, was robbed of \$3 and his taxicab by three armed men, who summoned the machine to the \$290 block of Emma avenue.

A man who entered the taxicab of Thomas Flanagan at Grand boulevard and Hebert street and was driven to Fairgrounds Park, drew a revolver and put Flanagan out of the machine, after robbing him of \$13 and his chauffeur's cap.

Filling Station Robberies.

James Daley, attendant at an oil filling station at 4100 Laclede avenue, fired a shot at an armed man, who robbed him of \$15 at the station. The shot went wild.

Waldo Smith, attendant at an oil station at 4301 Easton avenue, was robbed of \$12 by an armed man.

A young man wearing colored glasses and carrying a revolver held up Miss Rose Fray, clerk at the Ladies' Home Bakery, 5509 Pershing avenue, this morning, taking \$9 from the cash drawer. He fled in an automobile.

A Negro ordered a patent medicine, drew a revolver, held up Mrs. Edith Garden in her husband's drug store, 2959 Sheridan avenue, and fled with \$25.

Two men, one armed, held up the manager of the Klingler Commission Co., 6316 Easton avenue, Wollaston, and fled with \$40.

Miss Anna Dennison, 4467 Elmwood avenue, was walking near her home at 7:20 p.m. when a man seized her purse containing \$40 and jewelry valued at \$100 and fled.

Burglars, who climbed a ladder to the roof of a one-story building and forced a rear door, stole \$764 from a cash drawer at the Palais d'Or, night club, 3561 Olive street, sometime yesterday.

Burglary During Party.

While a party was in progress on the first floor of the home of Mrs. Myra Comer, 1215 Amherst avenue, last night a burglar, using a ladder left by painters, climbed through a second floor window and stole \$16 from the purses of four women guests.

The "plaster inspecting" thief, whose activities have been the subject of police reports for several years, presented himself at the home of Mrs. Marie Bott, 3316 Clark, yesterday and stole a purse containing \$18 while Mrs. Bott tanned a plaster in an adjoining room. The maid told Mrs. Bott he represented the real estate agent and had been sent to inspect the plaster and paper in the apartment.

Burglars yesterday stole \$400 in savings at the home of Martin Cvitkovich, 2701 Hickory street. The money had been hidden in a wardrobe. A certificate in a building and loan concern valued at several hundred dollars, which was concealed in the sleeve of a coat, also was taken.

Slugged, Robbed of \$2.

John Morris, an automobile salesman, 4127 Castlemaine avenue, was slugged and robbed of \$2 by a Negro at the entrance of an alley on Garrison avenue, near Olive street, last night. The Negro seized Morris by his muffer and then knocked him down.

Mrs. Marie Flannery, 4458 Easton avenue, was knocked down by a masked man, who seized her purse, while walking in the 3800 block of Page boulevard. The purse contained only three cents and a pawn ticket.

James Kehoe, 2707 North Whiting street, reported to police that furniture valued at \$1000 was moved out of his home since last Tuesday, when he separated from his wife.

PUBLIC PREFERENCES LIGHT CUTS  
OF MEAT, SAYS EXCHANGE  
FOR THIS REASON IT LOWERS AGE  
FOR CALVES ENTERED IN  
Dinner Show.

The style in meat eating is changing and the new fashion calls for smaller and lighter cuts, the St. Louis Livestock Exchange announced. It is due to a growing preference for such cuts on the part of the meat consumers themselves.

H. A. Powell, secretary of the exchange, explained it yesterday when he announced that calves entered in the Boys and Girls' Calf Club show next December must be between 9 and 18 months old, instead of 12 to 24 months, as formerly. The change in meat style is responsible for the reduction in age, he pointed out.

"The continued industrial development of the country is apparently having the effect of reducing consumption of meat, especially cuts of meat," he said, "and the trend of city population into apartments also tends to popularize smaller cuts, which means that animals of lighter weight must be slaughtered."

### B. & O. SEEKS TO COMPLETE ACQUISITION OF THE C. & A.

Asks L. C. C. for Formation to Replace  
Form Corporation to Replace  
One in Receivership.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—By double conditions placed before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. seeks permission to complete the acquisition of the old Chicago & Alton Railroad system, incidentally wiping out the old corporation

which was in receivership for more than eight years.

The Baltimore & Ohio purchased the entire property last December at a receivership sale at Illinois for a consideration estimated at \$22,000,000.

In its plan presented to the commission, the Baltimore & Ohio proposes to bring about the organization of a new corporation, the Alton Railroad Co., of which Harry A. Sheeler, Chicago banker, has been designated chairman of the board.

Coronation of Carol May 15.

By the Associated Press.  
BUCHAREST, Rumania, Jan. 24.—The coronation of King Carol of Rumania will be held at Alba Iulia, ancient capital, May 15.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1931.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

### QUESTIONS IDENTITY OF MAN WHO KILLED SELF IN HOTEL

Nebraska Woman Says She Has  
Received Letter Purporting to  
Be From Son.

The identity of the man who shot and killed himself at Hotel Statler Christmas eve, leaving \$225 in a shoe to be used for his cremation, and was buried at Norfolk, Neb., as Archie Miller, has been questioned again.

Dispatches from Norfolk say

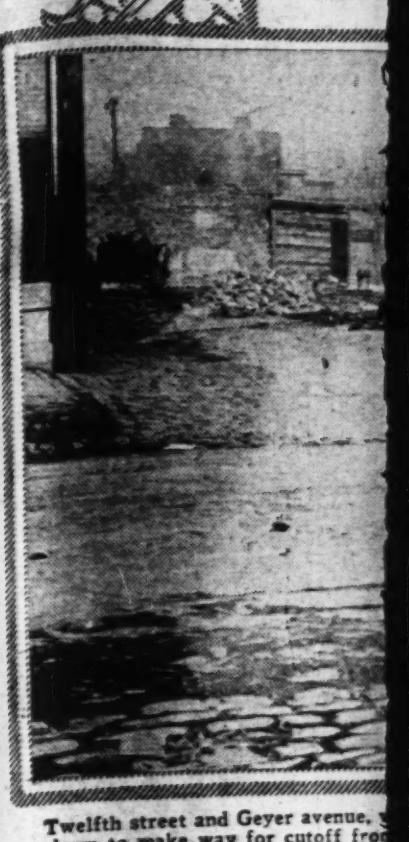
Jan. 11, before Mrs. Wampler received the letter, an investigation is being made by the County Attorney at Norfolk.

House Passes Nelson Pensions Bill  
By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Nelson bill to grant or increase pensions to 226 Civil War veterans and their dependents or widows, was passed yesterday by the House. The bill, which now goes to the Senate, would increase the annual pensions roll \$57,540.

The body was buried at Norfolk

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1931.

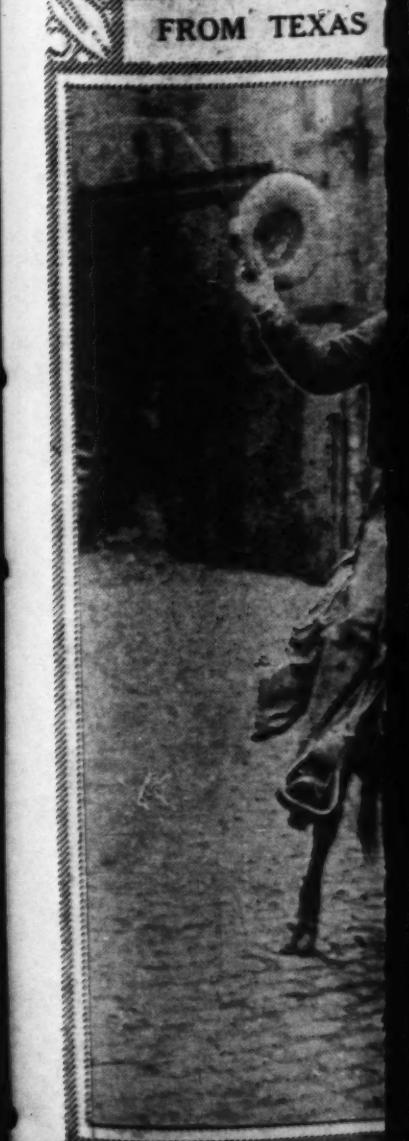
Popular Comics  
News Photograph



SINCLAIR LEWIS



Winner of the Nobel prize in literature, Sinclair Lewis, is greeted by

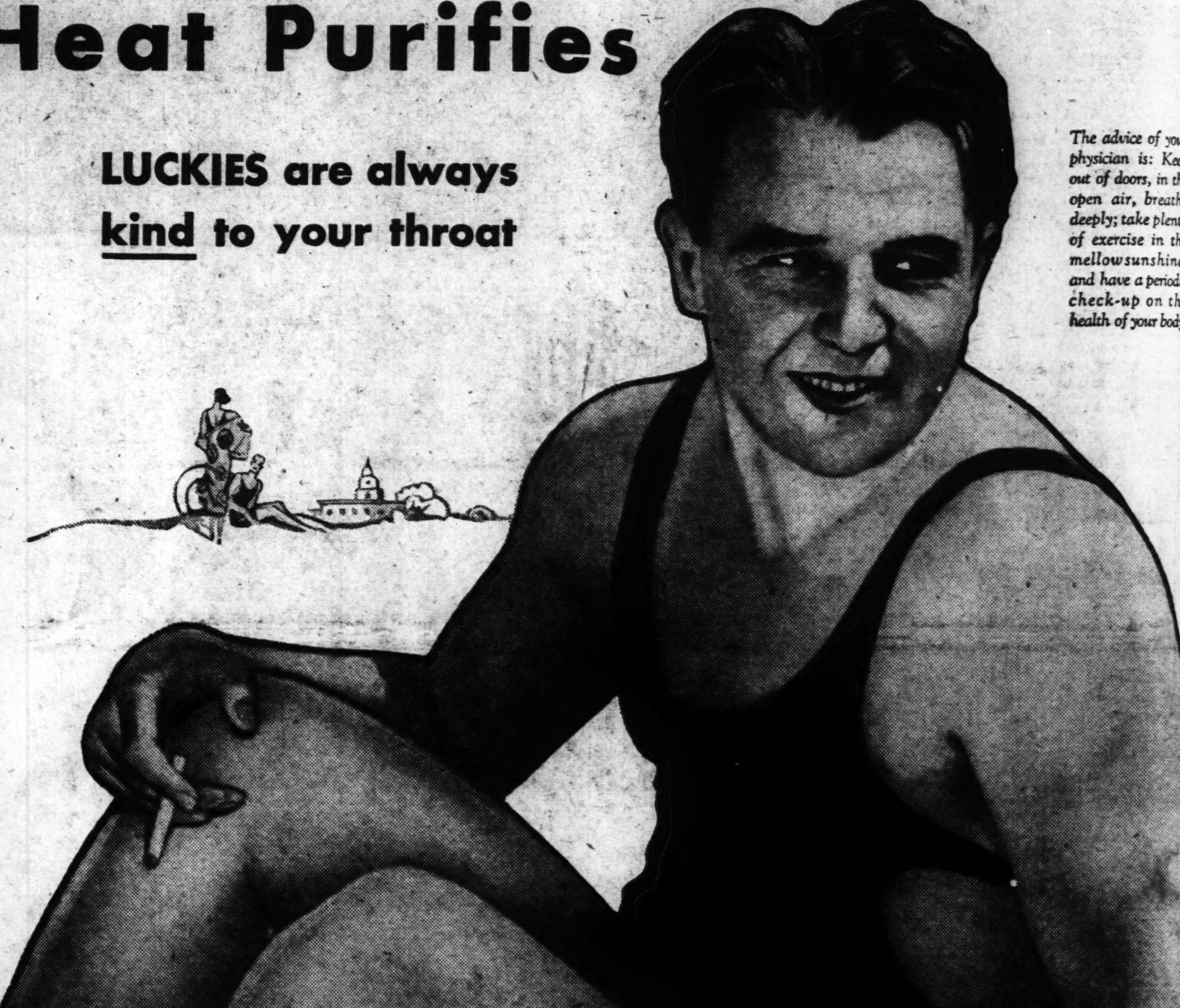


FROM TEXAS

# SUNSHINE MELLOWS

## Heat Purifies

**LUCKIES are always  
kind to your throat**



**Everyone knows that sunshine mellows  
— that's why the "TOASTING" process includes the  
use of the Ultra Violet Rays. LUCKY STRIKE—the  
finest cigarette you ever smoked, made of the  
finest tobaccos—the Cream of the Crop—THEN—  
"IT'S TOASTED." Everyone knows that heat purifies  
and so "TOASTING"—that extra, secret process—  
removes harmful irritants that cause throat irri-  
tation and coughing.**

**"It's toasted"**

**Your Throat Protection — against irritation — against cough**



**TUNE IN — The  
Lucky Strike Dance  
Orchestra, every  
Tuesday, Thursday  
and Saturday eve-  
ning over N.B.C.  
networks.**

© 1931, The American Tobacco Co., N.Y.

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Popular Comics  
News Photographs

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

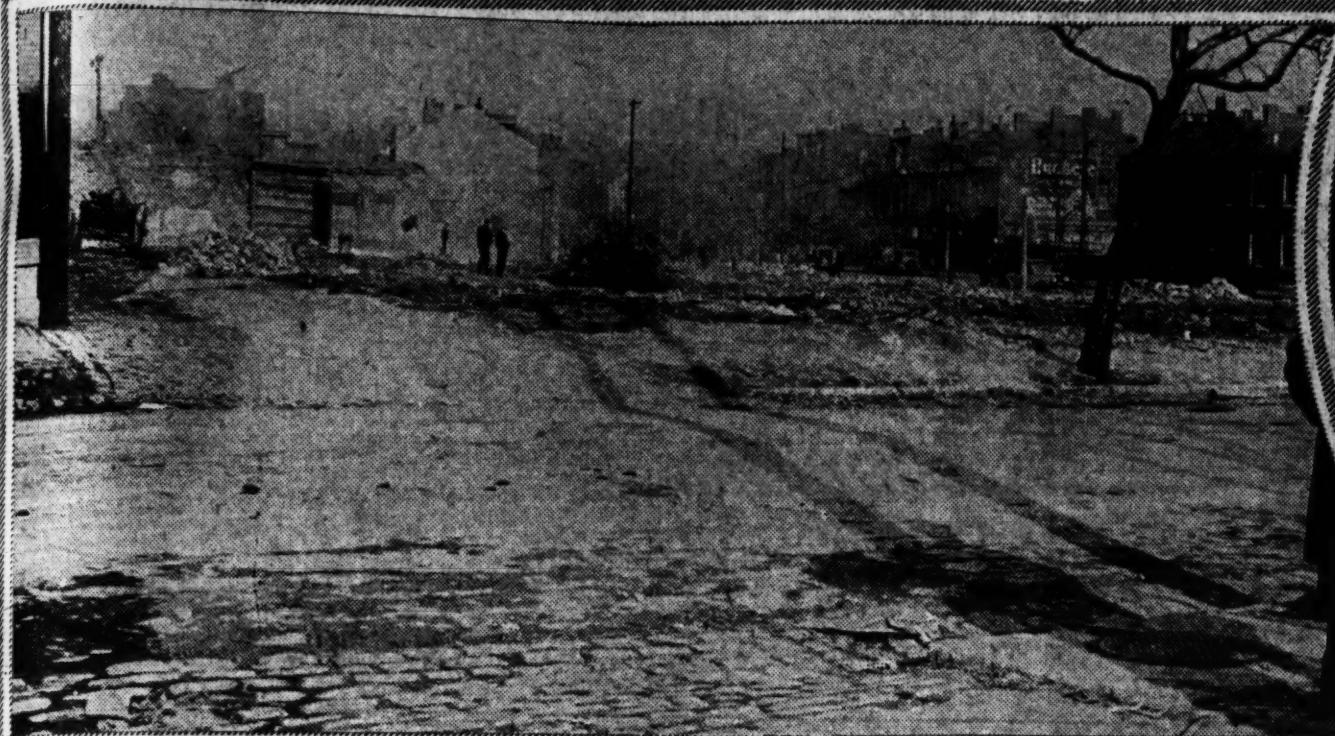
Fiction—Radio News  
and Features of  
Popular Interest

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1931.

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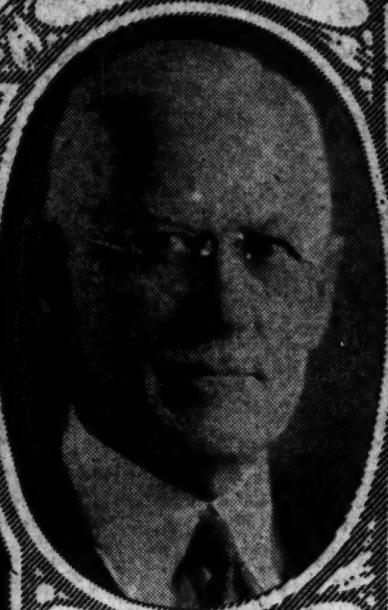
PAGE 15

## PREPARING FOR A WIDER GRAVOIS AVENUE



Twelfth street and Geyer avenue, where buildings have been torn down to make way for cutoff from the new Gravois to Twelfth street.

—By Post-Dispatch staff photographer.



Carl H. Schiapp, president of the Kremm-Schiapp Grocery Co., elected president of the National Wholesale Grocers Association.

## FUNERAL CORTEGE FOR U. S. MARINES IN NICARAGUA



Military escort in Managua for United States enlisted men who fell a few weeks ago in a skirmish with rebellious natives. The bodies of the Marines are being brought back to this country for interment.

## REICH COUNT AND HIS SON



First of the offspring of famous race horse was a week old when this picture was taken on the farm of John Hertz, near Cary, Ill.

## SINCLAIR LEWIS IN GERMANY



Winner of the Nobel prize in literature, on visit to the winter resort of Oberhof, is greeted by a masquerader.

## FROM TEXAS TO NEW YORK



Ralph Sanders, finishing 2700-mile ride from Brownsville, Tex., to Manhattan Island. He was 254 days on the journey, the steer wearing out seven pairs of iron shoes.

## AUTO PIONEER

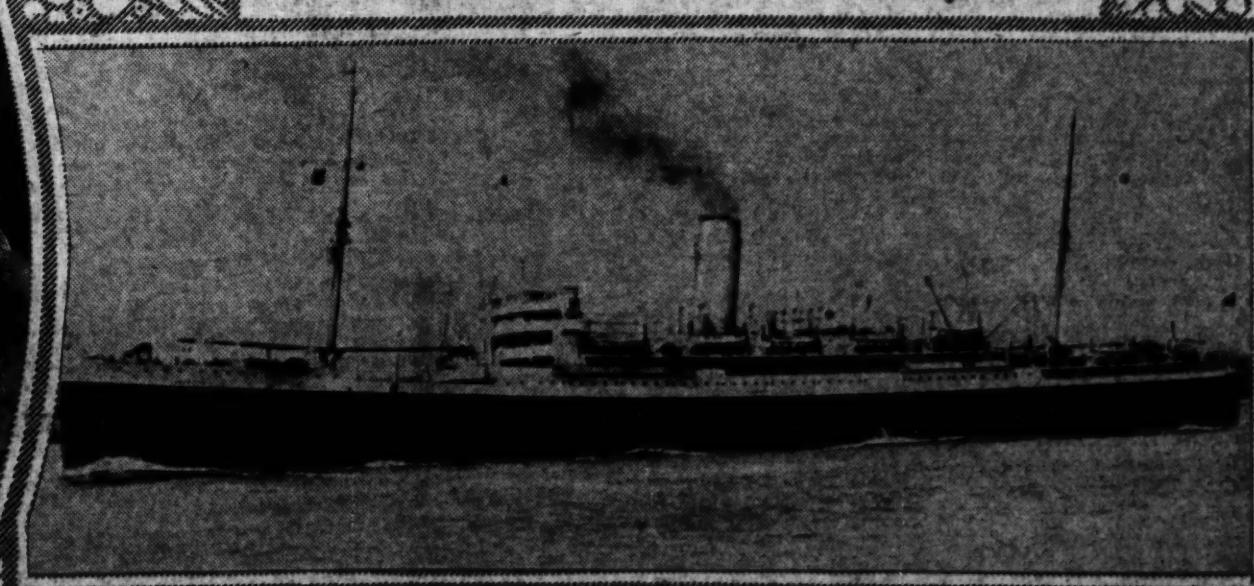
Henry M. Leland, who made rifles for soldiers in the Civil War and airplane motors in the World War, photographed on eighty-eighth birthday in Detroit. The first Lincoln car was one of his products.

## CALIFORNIA'S SNOW QUEEN



Miss Betty Johnson of Los Angeles, photographed at annual winter fests at Big Pine.

## CARRYING PRINCES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC



The English steamer Oropesa, in which the two sons of King George are traveling to South America.

WS

The advice of your physician is: Keep out of doors, in the open air, breathe deeply; take plenty of exercise in the mellow sunshine, and have a periodic check-up on the health of your body.



TUNE IN—The Lucky Strike Dance Orchestra, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening over N.B.C. networks.

## Women in Photography

*It Is Still a Fertile Field for Feminine Artists, Says Miss Emme Gerhard, Who Is Conducting Novel Experiments.*

By MARIAN WYLE

MISS EMME GERHARD, the first woman photographer in St. Louis, has dreamed for 25 years of the day when she would be free to devote herself exclusively to certain branches of photography, and the time has finally arrived. In her own little studio which she, smilingly, calls her "playhouse" Miss Gerhard is trying to fulfill a mission, trying to make the photograph a portrait which will endure forever. Since the passing of the tintype and the daguerreotype, photographers have been printing on paper because it is the easiest and the most profitable method. Thus Miss Gerhard's theory of reproducing likenesses on sensitized porcelain, in a manner that will keep them safe for posterity, is a revolutionary thought and one which she is pushing with might and main at photographic conventions all over the country.

Miss Gerhard's mission is interesting in itself, and doubly interesting because it shows that she has vision enough to work towards a goal which she may never see attained during her lifetime—and which will probably never result in any personal benefit.

In addition to her desire to make the photograph durable, Miss Gerhard is most anxious to make it artistic as well as true to life. She is a great believer in colored photos which is probably due to the influence of one of her first employers.

ON the same street as the Gerhard family lived the owner of a small general store. It happened one day, while the 14-year-old Emme was still going to school, that the storekeeper's young helper was taken ill. The storekeeper asked Mrs. Gerhard's permission to employ Emme temporarily, and it was thus that Miss Gerhard got her start in the business world.

In addition to her duties as saleswoman, Miss Gerhard found time to rearrange the stock and to dress the window a little more artistically. This she did in such an attractive fashion that the photographer next door offered her a permanent job as his apprentice at the princely salary of \$2 a week.

The young apprentice learned so quickly that another photographer made her an offer of \$5 a week and no work on Sundays. Naturally she jumped at the opportunity, but she had a disappointment in store for her. Her new employer turned out to be a very poor photographer, with the result that there were many weeks when Emme did not get her pay envelope—so many, in fact, that she was finally forced to quit.

Her next employer was an artist who had a small photographic shop as a side line. Although she was virtually assistant to his photographer, the artist also trained her in his own line and it was here that she first learned to combine photography and art. At that time, however, women were very rare in business establishments and the men in the studio were only too eager to jeer at Miss Gerhard's slightest mistake. "Woman's place," they said, "is in the home!"

IN spite of the opposition which she had to overcome, Miss Gerhard's work was so good that other photographers began to bring her part-time work and one of them suggested that she go into business for herself.

One by one Miss Gerhard trained her three sisters and one brother as photographers, and in 1905, at the time of the World's Fair, the Gerhard Sisters opened their first studio. So unusual was it at that time to find a woman photographer that people thought Miss Gerhard was crazy.

Start these at the center top and add to that a talent he had developed and nurtured and brought to flower and which was making him famous quite irrespective of the money or position which he had merely inherited, so speak.

But he was not yet desperate enough to offer himself, his riches, his glories, and his laurels. Not yet.

While this mood persisted he went off on a trip. He went to Bermuda because it was the last place to which people went in summer. The tourist would have gone. He would meet no one.

He could stay, he knew, with some very charming impudent English people who had a lovely pink coral house right on the blue water. In the winter they had quite a little exclusive season with very high rates attached to the same and people who shunned hotels, had good references and fat bank accounts lived there. In the summer, of course, no one came.

But Lorrimer had gone once and had found the son of the house and a good cook in possession, the rest of the family having returned

experience, to go to a school where they will learn the latest theories. The business world today is not interested in diplomas. It asks the young person on its threshold, "How good is the work which you can do and how much of it can you turn out?"

However, in order to succeed at photographic work, one must make photography a career. Merely playing at it for five or six years avails nothing. It's a life size job."

Miss Gerhard went on to discuss the necessary training for a would-be photographer.

"Merely the theory in itself is not enough," she declared. "One must have experience as well. My advice to prospective photographers is to try to get a job as apprentice in some studio and then, after they have gotten the actual

## HEALTH

*Brief articles prepared by experts. Edited by Dr. Fago Goldston, for the New York Academy of Medicine.*

## Pure Theory

ONE of the classical experiments conducted by Jacques Loeb raised the question whether the duration of life can justly be measured by time alone.

In this experiment he took three frogs' eggs, all exactly the same age.

"One egg he placed in water kept at blood temperature. The second egg he placed in water of a lower temperature. The third egg he kept in water of a higher temperature.

Each egg began to develop into a tadpole. But, as was to be anticipated, compared to the egg kept in normal temperature, the one in the colder water developed slower, while the one in the warmer temperature developed faster.

Here, then, were three eggs all the same chronologic age, but each of a different development age. How old, then, were the developing tadpoles?

Similar experiments have been conducted with fruit flies. By keeping the flies in a cooler temperature and hence relatively inactive their chronic age—that is, age measured in time alone—has been prolonged beyond all natural limits.

Of course this experiment is at present applicable only to cold-blooded animals, or to insects, whose life processes readily respond to external climatic conditions. Warm-blooded animals, including man, do not respond in any measure to the influences of temperature. Bears and other animals, however, hibernate in winter.

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For all of this raises a question which we may hope science will some day soon answer—namely, must the duration of life be measured in years alone or is there some other additional factors of measurement?

## Squirrel Pot Pie

Prepare squirrels as you do rabbits, cut in pieces, dip in flour and fry until brown in hot drippings. Place in a stew pan, add one quart boiling water, a slice of lemon, one onion saute, one minced fried onion, or teaspoon sherry flavoring. Cover closely and stew gently for an hour. Now over the top spread drop dumplings, cover and cook 15 minutes longer. File squirrel on a heated platter and spread dumplings around it. Thicken the gravy with one tablespoon flour and pour over meat.

## Delicate Window Shades

White or cream linen window shades will stay presentable for many years if each spot is removed upon discovery. Nothing is quite so good as powdered bathbrick. Anoint gently with a clean, dry nail brush, rubbing until the marks disappear.

## The January Birthday

THE January birthday is the garnet, whose language is constancy, purity and fidelity.

For the birthday one may take a circular box to fit over the real cake. Frost this in white, pale yellow or pale pink, as you would a cake. While the frosting is soft, insert candles to simulate garnets and use the flat garnet heads.

Start these at the center top and add to that a talent he had developed and nurtured and brought to flower and which was making him famous quite irrespective of the money or position which he had merely inherited, so speak.

But he was not yet desperate enough to offer himself, his riches, his glories, and his laurels. Not yet.

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## FASHIONS for SPRING From PARIS



A smart springtime coat of Patou creation, fashioned of black satin cut on slim straight lines, is lightened by a flower of white pique.

Buyers dinner dress of flag blue crepe marocain has sleeves bordered in tulie. The skirt cascades below an irregular yoke.

## BETTY

By Faith Baldwin

## Chapter Twenty-Three.

LORRIMER meantime, was asking himself a number of very natural and foolish questions: "Is she beginning to forget? Is she beginning to miss me?"

He was not at all sure about the answer to the first question although he hoped it was yes. He was sure enough about the second. How could she help but miss him? Even if she did not miss the man himself, which he thought unlikely—especially she must miss the luxury with which he had surrounded her, the car, the luncheons, the parties, the flowers and candy.

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For all of this



Krazy Kat—By Herriman

(Copyright, 1931.)



The Bungle Family—By Harry J. Tuthill

Coming, Coming

This Comic Appears in One of the TWO  
Comic Sections of the Sunday Post-Dispatch

(Copyright, 1931.)



Ella Cinders—By Bill Conselman and Charlie Plumb

Say Uncle, Ella

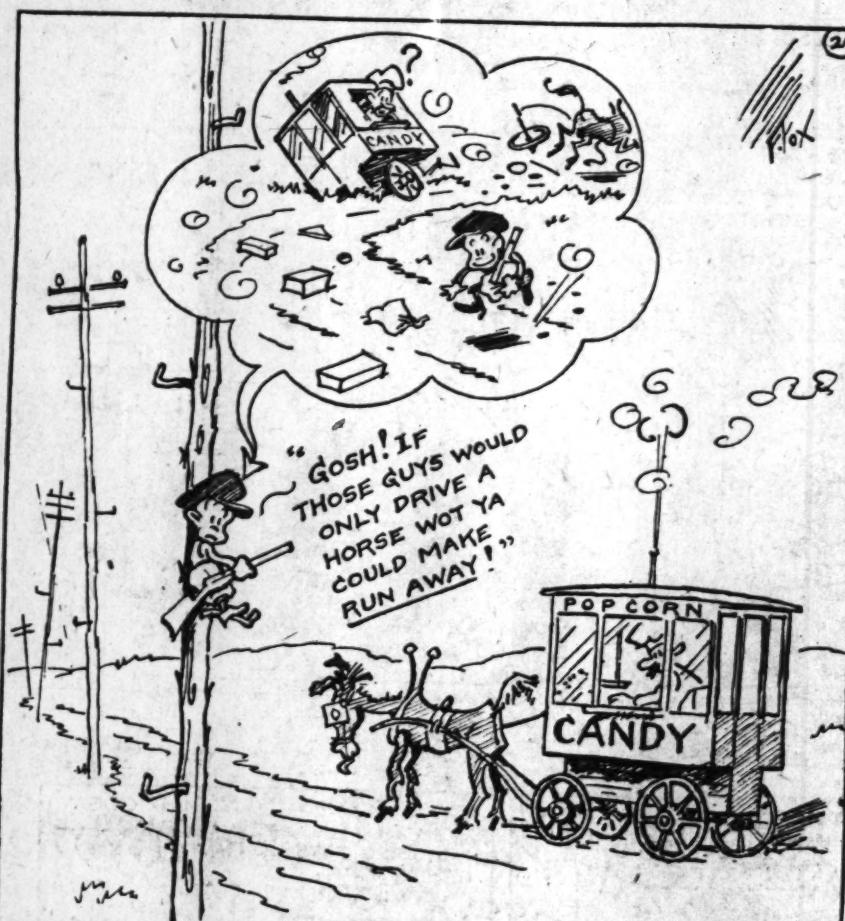
This Comic Appears in One of the TWO  
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Toonerville Folks—By Fontaine Fox

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Skippy—By Percy L. Crosby

Explaining a Trade Secret

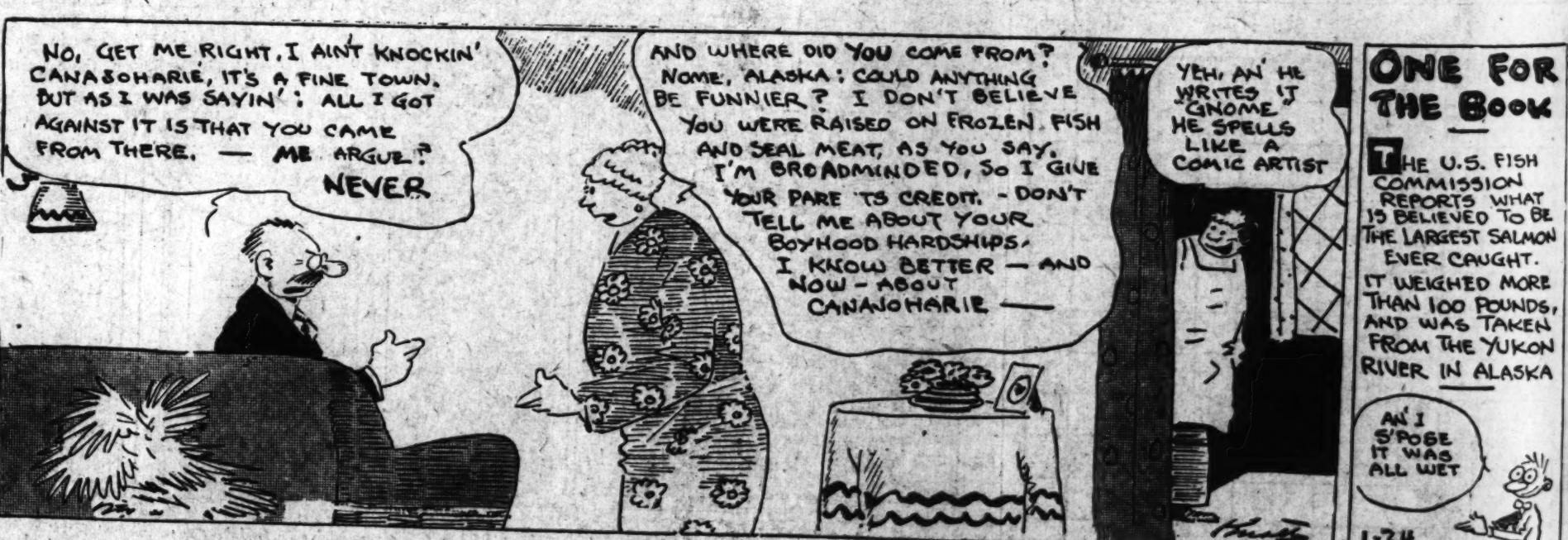
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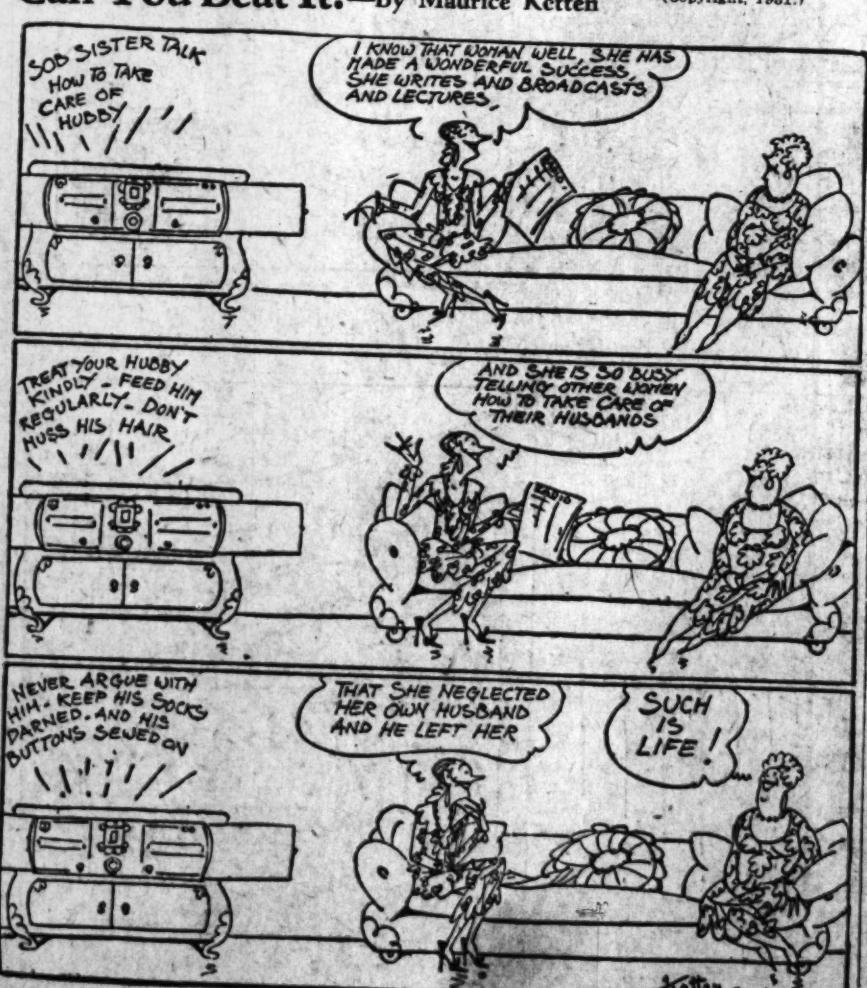
Indoor Sports—By Jean Knott

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Can You Beat It!—By Maurice Ketten

(Copyright, 1931.)



Bringing Up Father—By George McManus

This Comic Appears in One of the TWO  
Comic Sections of the Sunday Post-Dispatch

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CONTINUED— 1-24

Classified Advertising

REAL ESTATE....PART  
HELP, SERVICE....PART

VOL. 83. No. 141.

DECEMBER SURVEY  
REPORTS 10 PCT.  
OF WORKERS IDLE

Total Between 4,500,000  
and 5,000,000 in Insur-  
ance Firm's Report to  
Federal Committee.

PERCENTAGE IN  
ST. LOUIS IS 23.6

Detroit Has More Than 30  
Pct.—Loss of Jobs Least  
in Smaller Cities, Figures  
Indicate.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Un-  
employment in the United States  
during the first week of December  
was estimated today by the Pres-  
ident's Committee for Employment  
to have affected between 4,500,-  
000 and 5,000,000 persons, or about  
10 per cent of the population which  
usually is gainfully occupied.

Col. Arthur Woods, head of the  
committee, said the estimate was  
based upon a special census taken  
by the Metropolitan Life Insurance  
Co. through its agencies in 46 se-  
lected cities, which was used as a  
basis for calculations for the entire  
country. He forwarded the com-  
pilations to the Senate which had  
called for the study. Woods ex-  
pressed the opinion that conditions  
had not changed materially in the  
period since the canvass was com-  
pleted.

213,787 Families Visited.  
F. H. Ecker, president of the  
Metropolitan, explained that his  
men had visited 213,787 families,  
comprising about 900,000 persons,  
including 355,759 wage earners.

"Generally speaking, the lowest  
percentage of unemployment is  
found in the smaller cities," he re-  
ported. "For example, Oklahoma  
City had 11.8 per cent unemployed,  
and Wilkes-Barre, 12.5 per cent. On  
the other hand, in the larger cities,  
including Philadelphia, Pittsburgh,  
Pa., certain boroughs of New York,  
and Los Angeles, Cal., the rates ran  
from 20 to 25 per cent. In 10 cities,  
the percentages ranged from  
25 to 30 per cent. Two cities—  
Detroit, Mich., and Fall River,  
Mass.—had more than 30 per cent  
of the industrial wage earners can-  
vassed unemployed.

"Taken as a whole this compilation  
confirms our conviction as to the  
existence of a serious unemploy-  
ment situation among industrial  
workers, especially in the largest  
cities."

"Within a month we should have  
the results of the special Federal  
census of unemployment in 20 large  
cities now being conducted by the  
Government. The results will fur-  
nish an indication of changes in  
the situation which have occurred  
since the Metropolitan survey in  
December."

Analysis of Returns.  
Analyzing the returns in detail,  
the committee concluded that the  
"proportion of families entirely  
without wage income" was consid-  
erably smaller than the percentages  
might indicate, due to the fact that  
most families were found to in-  
clude more than one person normally  
employed.

It was calculated that in the  
cities investigated, the number of  
lay-offs and discharges among the  
higher salaried groups was less  
proportionately than among those  
of smaller earning power.

All of these calculations, it was  
said, represented "very rough ap-  
proximations, being based upon a  
number of assumptions that unfor-  
tunately cannot be verified at the  
present time."

In Missouri Cities.

Some of the reports on individ-  
ual cities follow:  
St. Louis—Families visited, 10,-  
000; persons in families, 40,738;  
wage or salary earners, 18,370;  
employed full time, 9,794; employed  
part time, 4,249; wholly un-  
employed, 4,327; percentage employed  
full time, 53.3; percentage em-  
ployed part time, 23.1; percentage  
wholly unemployed, 13.2; average  
size of family, 3.7; wage earners  
per family, 1.7.

Kansas City Mo.—Families vis-  
ited, 2,799; persons in families,  
9,682; wage or salary earners, 4,482;  
employed full time, 2,779; employed  
part time, 841; wholly un-  
employed, 862; percentage employed  
full time, 62; percentage em-  
ployed part time, 18.8; percentage  
wholly unemployed, 12.2; average  
size of family, 3.7; wage earners  
per family, 1.6.

Chicago—Families visited, 26,-  
000; persons in families, 106,957;  
wage or salary earners, 44,110; em-  
ployed full time, 23,394; employed  
part time, 9,130; unemployed full  
time, 23,394; employed part time,  
8,927; wholly unemployed, 26.3; av-  
erage size of family, 4.1; wage  
earners per family, 1.7.